

## **PP (Love Like Jesus series)**

### **PP Part 9-Ephesians 5:18-20 Scripture reading (Page 978 in pew Bible)**

***“Speak with one another”***

- 15. Look carefully then how you walk, not as unwise but as wise,*
- 16. making the best use of the time, because the days are evil.*
- 17. Therefore do not be foolish, but understand what the will of the Lord is.*
- 18. And do not get drunk with wine, for that is debauchery, but be filled with the Spirit,*
- 19. addressing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody to the Lord with your heart,*
- 20. giving thanks always and for everything to God the Father in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ,*

### **INTRODUCTION:**

**UPBEAT GREETING.** As we continue on, in our summer series “**Love Like Jesus**” we as a church family are striving to be not just a Friendly Church family but also a Loving Church that loves in acts and deeds in our Cornerstone Church family and in our surrounding communities.

Now let’s go back to the last 8 weeks of sermons, as we have been covering the theme of the **one anothers** in this series of **Love Like Jesus**.

We covered:

- PP 1. Love one another**
- 2. Bear one another’s burden**
- 3. Encourage one another**
- 4. Do good to one another**
- 5. Forgive one another**
- 6. Confess...one another, pray for one another**
- 7. Humility towards one another**
- 8. Peace with one another**

Now moving forward I’m excited to share with you on the subject of **Speak to one another and Love like Jesus. We will be mainly focusing on Verses 18,19,20.**

I will be using several references of scripture on this subject of  
(Speak to one another)

in the manner of Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual songs.

Let’s start with going back to what seems like the last 2 years(exaggerating a bit) on the series of the book of Acts which some refer to that book as the acts of the Holy Spirit.

Going back to that sermon series a very important statement was made as a question was posed by Pastor Tim to our Church family “Are you filled with the Holy Spirit?” Now here is where I’m going with this.

Yes we are fill with the Holy Spirit at Salvation but what I’m referencing about is,

**1. Are we walking and applying the Fruit of the Spirit in our lives?**

**2. Are we practicing a Spirit filled lifestyle?**

Now stay with me on this, let’s concentrate on what I’m saying as it will make sense when we go back to the text Ephesians 5

### **PP 1-You are filled with Spirit of God**

Explain: Yes you are, if you are born again then you are filled with the Spirit of God, (BUT) (AND) you need to continue to be constantly filled with the Spirit. Now you might be wondering why I’m pondering this point. Well if we are really going to get an understanding and how to interpret and apply Ephesians 5:19-21 we must first grasp the charge or command in the V18.

**(Let’s pause for a quick note: In this sermon we are not talking about or referencing the gifts of the Spirit.)**

### **PP “But I say, walk by the Spirit, and you will not gratify the desires of the flesh” Galatians 5:16**

*(READ) Galatians 5:15-26*

*16. But I say, walk by the Spirit, and you will not gratify the desires of the flesh.*

***17. For the desires of the flesh are against the Spirit, and the desires of the Spirit are against the flesh, for these are opposed to each other, to keep you from doing the things you want to do.***

*18. But if you are led by the Spirit, you are not under the law.*

*19. Now the works of the flesh are evident: sexual immorality, impurity, sensuality,*

*20. idolatry, sorcery, enmity, strife, jealousy, fits of anger, rivalries, dissensions, divisions,*

*21. envy, drunkenness, orgies, and things like these. I warn you, as I warned you before, that those who do such things will not inherit the kingdom of God.*

***22. But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness,***

***23. gentleness, self-control; against such things there is no law.***

**24. And those who belong to Christ Jesus have crucified the flesh with its passions and desires**

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**25. If we live by the Spirit, let us also keep in step with the Spirit.**

26. Let us not become conceited, provoking one another, envying one another.

**PP 2-You are filled with the Spirit, but continually be filled with the Spirit**

Let's go back to our original text for this sermon verses 18,19,20

**PP "And do not get drunk with wine, for that is debauchery, but be filled with the Spirit" Ephesians 5:18**

*(REPEAT) but be filled with the Spirit*

(Don't turn to alcohol, Turn to the Spirit) where the present tense of the verb in Greek means just that:

"Keep on being filled with the Spirit."

Let's look at the context to see more specifically what this means:

The contrast with drunkenness is the key here. What do people go to alcohol for?

For a happy hour. We all want to be happy, but there is a problem: "The days are evil."

Notice the logic of verses 15-18:

Look carefully at how you walk, be wise. The days are evil. Therefore, do not be foolish, but understand what the will of the Lord is. And do not get drunk ... but be filled with the Spirit.

Where do YOU turn when the days are evil? Where do I turn? when you are frightened or discouraged or depressed or anxious? Paul pleads with us:

"Don't turn to alcohol; turn to the Spirit.

Anything of value that alcohol can bring you, God the Holy Spirit can bring more."

**DEBAUCHERY DEFINED:** Debauchery is the habitual and unrestrained indulgence of lust and sensuality.

There are several places in Scripture where the word debauchery is used to indicate what we would today call "partying." It encompasses several aspects of unholy living, including but not limited to sexual immorality, drunkenness, crude talk, and generally out-of-control behavior.

**So again be filled with the Spirit (REPEAT) but be filled with the Spirit**

The basic fundamental meaning of being filled with the Spirit is being filled with joy that comes from God and overflows in song.

In Acts 13:52, "The disciples were filled with joy and with the Holy Spirit."

One of the marks of a person filled with the Spirit is that he is made strong to witness in the face of opposition (Acts 4:8, 31; 7:55; 13:9).

But the reason for this is that "the joy of the Lord is your strength" (Nehemiah 8:10).

When you are happy in God, you are a strong and brave witness to his grace.

**So now the all-important question of how we can obey this command to be filled with the Spirit so when can apply V19?**

Well I read earlier in Galatians 5 about how the flesh and Spirit are opposed to each other.

God has ordained to move into our lives with fullness through faith and I believe through the obedience of his word especially through the principles that God has established in his word. **(My Testimony)** The pathway through the flesh that guides us to the joy of the Lord to be able to be full of the Spirit as to address one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody to the Lord with your heart is simply through **FAITH** in his word. This is a simple but awakening truth.

The Bible says of Stephen in Acts 6:5, that he was "a man full of faith and of the Holy Spirit," The Bible says of Barnabas in Acts 11:24 that he was "a good man full of the Holy Spirit and of faith," The two go together. If a person is filled with faith, he will be filled with the Spirit, the Spirit of joy and peace. The Bible says in Hebrews 11:6 "And without faith it is impossible to please him, for whoever would draw near to God must believe that he exists and that he rewards those who seek him."

We must set before our own soul the banquet of promises that God has made to us and feed our faith to the full.

Then it may be said of us as it was of Stephen and Barnabas: "They were filled with faith and with the Holy Spirit."

**PP "addressing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody to the Lord with your heart" Ephesians 5:19**

Now so far we have labored over V18 we now focus on V19.....(READ V19) and how we are to address/speak or greet one another. Let's look at these 3 terms and define the distinction between them.

**PP 3-Praise/Worship of our God is not optional**

**PP-Psalms**

Now what makes the Psalms different than hymns or spiritual songs is that they are 100% God-breathed, Inspired words.

This means a Psalms of the Old Testament was written under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

Psalm means “praise/song”

### **PP Example: Better than one day/Psalms 34**

The psalms have a timeless quality and are as relevant to our lives as though they were written yesterday. Many people find great comfort in reading or praying the psalms when they have difficulty finding adequate words to express their hearts to God. We can encourage, challenge, and extend comfort to ourselves and others by memorizing and sharing a psalm. Many of our modern worship songs are based on the psalms, and when we sing them, we are singing God’s Word.

These words and pictures come straight from the book of Psalms, and when we sing them, we are doing just as Paul directed. Paul tells us that this tradition is one the Church should maintain as a continued response to God.

### **PP-Hymns**

**Some define a hymn as** if you grew up in the Church, there were hymns from the book in the back of the pew (Hymnals) But when Paul refers to hymns, is he talking about that book? Or you may have heard a musical definition of a hymn that required a specific structure of verses and refrains in order for it to be a “true hymn.”

### **PP Example: 8.8.8.8. 6.6.6. 8.6.8.6. (Amazing Grace)**

These Ephesians were Greek Christians who may not be as familiar with the Psalms as a Jew would be. So when Paul speaks of hymns in this scripture he refers to a type of music Greek Christians would recognize. In pagan cultures, hymns were often used to eulogize their gods, while Christians would use hymns to exalt the name of Christ.

Some theologians define a

hymn as “generally poetic material that is either recited or sung, many times in praise of divinity

or in honor of one of the gods.”

Hymns are formal and traditional songs which are sung by the congregation in praise of God mainly in public. These truths about God in hymns are immutable(unchanging over time or even unable to be changed) and they can and should be passed down from generation to generation.

In hymns Paul seems to make this distinction to show that different cultures can worship God in different ways. Or maybe Paul was leaving room to continue writing songs about God regardless of how we express our thoughts based on geography, language, culture, or style preference. That way, from generation to generation, we are able to pass down new articulations of old truths to ensure that we are praising God **“in Spirit and in truth” (John 4:24)**. After the Last Supper, Jesus and His disciples are seen

singing a hymn together — a beautiful representation of how we should worship God corporately as believers.

**When they had sung a hymn, they went out to the Mount of Olives. - (Matthew 26:30)**

### **PP-Spiritual Songs**

A spiritual song has more of a personal element to it. And can be spontaneous.

These songs may be influenced by different cultures and music also.

Not only are you singing a song to God, but you are singing it from your spirit.

While psalms are the perfect inspired word of God, and hymns are used to recite doctrinal truth, spiritual songs offer believers the opportunity to express their personal responses to God. They might not directly praise God, but they will teach a doctrine, encourage the body, or prompt others toward love and good works.

A spiritual song would be retelling the grace, mercies, and miracles of God from **the singer's** point of view.

These songs would be more personal to who we are as individuals or specific communities, **(KEY)** and informed by how God has revealed Himself in our lives.

When you hear the term “spiritual songs,” it’s no surprise that the songs from Urban Communities brown and black Christians are the first to come to mind. From oppression endured in slavery, African-Americans brought forth songs to express their pain and remind one another of the hope that they had in God’s deliverance. Even after the end of slavery in the U.S., as the same community continued to endure racism for generations, and still do, these type of songs became vessels for sharing testimonies with one another and future generations.

### **PP Example: (Jesus,Jesus,Jesus)**

As one of my favorite expressions, the beauty of a spiritual song, can be very raw but authentic examples from the Bible.

With the expression of the spiritual songs we are able to bring our individual and collective experiences to God. That includes our questions and fears, but also our hopes, stories of rescue, and joys. Songs from our spirit might not always end in resolution (like Psalm 88) when we come to God in a time of hurt, without clarity of the outcome of overwhelming circumstances.

**(So in conclusion)**, it seems as though first-century worship included traditional (classic) as well as contemporary materials, as well as more emotional forms, and carefully-crafted as well as improvised compositions. **(NT, Mark 15:38)**

### **PP-Psalms of Praise and Prayer, Hymns of Doctrine, and Spiritual Songs of Christian experience.**

**Now let's take some personal examination towards application to God's word.**

Psalm 150:6, **34:1**, 34:8, 22:3, Psalm 33:3, 9 times, Praise The Lord(meanings)

**(In Closing)**

***PP-20. giving thanks always and for everything to God the Father in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ***